CHERNYSHOV, V. P.

6(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1963

Kovrigin, Vladimir Pavlovich, and Viktor Petrovich Chernyshov Televideniye i televizory (Television and Television Receivers) /Novosibirsk/ Novosibirskoye knizhnoye izd-vo, 1958. 61 p. 20,000 copies printed.

Ed.: P. N. Men'shikov; Tech. Ed.: N. M. Pototskaya.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The book presents in popular form the fundamentals of television and of microwave propagation. Several types of television antennas are described and advice is given on their selection according to conditions of reception. The book describes television receivers, a test pattern and its use, and the procedure for locating, switching-on and tuning various types of receivers. Typical simple faults occuring in television sets are described, with information on how to correct them without the help of a repairman. Also given are measures for the suppression of interference. The book provides essential diagrams and other illustrations, and offers a list of recommended reading (3 Soviet works). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Card 1/3

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TK6563.K62)

Card 3/3

JP/lsb
9-3-59

Distortion of the Modulation of High-power Radio Waves During the Propagation in the Ionosphere (Experimental Investigation). Part I.

(points 1,2,3). Since the antenna system of the transmitter produced practically no vertical radiation component, it could be assumed that the receiver situated in the vicinity of the transmitter received only the surface wave whose modulation depth was the same as that of the transmitter. In order to secure the measurement of the modulation changes with an error of 0.5% it is necessary to employ the measuring sets of very high stability. The measurement of the carrier level was performed by means of a linear voltmeter employing a copper oxide rectifier. The voltage obtained at the output of the rectifier circuit was applied to a 2-stage low-frequency amplifier, fitted with RC filters. These bandpass filters were tuned to frequencies of 40, 80, 160 and 600 cps. The output of the amplifier was fed to a peak voltmeter which was measuring the magnitude of the envelope of the investigated signal. The modulation depth was determined by comparing the readings of the linear and the peak voltmeters. The experimental investigation of the

Distortion of the Modulation of High-power Radio Waves During the Propagation in the Ionosphere (Experimental Investigation). Part I.

amplitude distortion due to the propagation of the waves in the ionosphere was conducted during the period from April 24, 1959 to June 18, 1959. A powerful radio station operating at the frequency of 236 kc/s was employed as the transmitter, the modulation frequencies being 80, 160 and 600 cps. The modulation depth was approximately 80%. During the above period 30 observations were effected at night-time, the duration of each being 15 minutes (5 minutes for each audio frequency). All the 30 transmissions were received at the distance L = 2100 km (point 4). Ten transmissions were observed at the distances of 400, 700 and 1500 km from the receiver. The experimental results are given in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 and in Figures 1, 2 and 3. Tables 1, 2 and 3 shows the average relative values of the modulation changes. From the tables it is seen that while the modulation changes for any one observation did not exceed 2%. the differences between various observations are quite considerable. Table 4 shows the average relative values

Distortion of the Modulation of High-power Radio Waves During the Propagation in the Ionosphere (Experimental Investigation). Part I.

of the modulation change for all the observation points. It is seen that the distortion at points 1 and 2 was as high as 17%. The dependence of the modulation distortion on frequency is illustrated in Fig. 1, while Fig. 2 shows its dependence on distance. The nonlinear dependence of the magnitude of the distortion on the power of the transmitter is illustrated in Fig. 3.

The authors express their gratitude to G.S. Kharitonov, S.I. Volosnikov, B.I. Podlipalin, L.N. Ruchkan and V.P. Khoroshilov for their help in the preparation of the measuring equipment.

There are 4 tables, 3 figures and 6 references: 3 English and 3 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Novosibirskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi (Novosibirsk Electrotechnical Communication Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 14, 1959

Card 4/4

S/193/61/000/004/006/007
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Chernyshov, V. Ye.

TITLE: Profile grinding

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 4, 1961, 35-41

TEXT: The author presents a general survey on profile grinding and describes the various methods of grinding templets, profiling tools, split dies, splined parts and other curved and stepped components. He states that the 372-Б (372-B) surface grinding machine is used for the grinding of angles, surfaces and grooves, while the СК -371 (SK-371) surface grinder fabricated by the Vitebskiy stankostroitel'nyy zavod im. Kirova (Vitebsk Machine-Tool Plant imeni Kirov) is employed for profile grinding of medium intricacy parts. For precision grinding optical grinding machines with pantograph and microscope are used attaining an accuracy of 0.06 - 0.008 mm. Complex profiles, round and flat templet tools, generating rollers, punches and split press molds are ground on the 395M machine made by the Plant imeni Il'yich. This grinding machine has a special screen on which the part being machined and the grinding wheel are projected on a magnified 50:1 scale. On this machine the profile of components can be

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machined with an accuracy of 0.01 mm. The parts being machined on precision grinders are set and fixed with the aid of magnetic plates, centers, corner irons, prisms etc. The author enumerates various types of the mentioned setting and fixing devices and describes a simple dividing fixture for the indexing of parts. He gives a description of a multipurpose fixture for the profiling of curved and straight lines, comments on the manual fabrication of templets and master templets and presents a table showing the characteristics of grinding wheels and the grinding conditions for the working of templets and profiling tools. The author makes some general remarks on the grinding practice of templets with trapezoidal spaces on surface grinding machines and shows the sequence of passes during the grinding of the templet profile. Circular profiling tools made of high-speed steel or its substitutes are used for lathe work at plants of big-lot and mass production. An example of the standard technology of the fabrication of circular profiling tools is given, which consists of the turning operation with a grinding allowance of 0.5 - 0.7 mm, hardening up to HRC = 61 - 64, sandblast cleaning, grinding of the aperture and of one face end. For the profiling operation a "Brown and Sharp" machine is used. Grinding is done with a 6 mm wide and 60-mesh electrocorundum wheel of CM 2 (SM2) hardness with a ceramic binder and a 1 mm wide electrocorundum wheel on a vulcanite binder.

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A004/A101

Profile grinding

Referring to splined gages the author breaks down splines into five kinds: cylindrical gages, straight splines with parallel side walls, and splines with angular profile; tapered gages, splines with angular, involute and special profiles. The author points out that at the Gor'kovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant) and other enterprises all gages with internal splines, regardless of intricacy, are made on surface grinding machines. The spline spaces are ground on surface grinding machines in indexing fixtures with the aid of a special device, which is not described in the article. It is stated that, with this device, it is possible to grind inner profiles of parts having orifices 30 - 300 mm in diameter. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

Table:
1) kind of machining; 2) wheel characteristic; 3) hardness; 4) grain size; 5) grinding conditions; 6) depth per pass, mm; 7) speed of longitudinal table feed, mm/min; 8) surface grinding, rough; 9) idem, finish; 10) recessing and templet profile cutting; 11) templet profile grinding, rough; 12) idem, finish; 13) profile grinding of shaping tools, punches, and dies on surface grinding machines, rough; 14) idem, finish; 15) profile grinding of round punches on circular grinding machines; 16) grinding of splines in splined gages, rough; 17) idem, finish.

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Profile grinding

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Table:

1) Вид обработки	2) Характеристика круга: 3) твердость	2) Характеристика круга: 4) зернистость	5) Режимы шлифования: 6) глубина на один проход, мм	5) Режимы шлифования: 7) скорость продольной подачи стола, м/мин
8) Шлифование плоскостей предварительное	СМ1—СМ2	46	0,02—0,03	10—13
9) То же окончательное	СМ1—СМ2	60	0,002—0,004	5—6
10) Прорезание выемок и вырезание профиля у шаблонов	СТ	60—80	0,10—0,15	5—6
11) Шлифование профиля шаблонов предварительное	СМ1—СМ2	60—80	0,020—0,05	10—13
12) То же окончательное	СМ2	100—180	0,005—0,008	5—6
13) Шлифование профиля фасонных резцов, пуансонов и матриц на плоскошлифовальных станках предварительное	СМ1—СМ2	46		10—13
14) То же окончательное	СМ1—СМ2	60—80		
15) Шлифование профиля круглых пуансонов на круглошлифовальных станках	СМ2	60		5—6
16) Шлифование шлиц у шлицевых калибров предварительное	СМ1—СМ2	60—80	0,01—0,03	8—10
17) То же окончательное	С1	120	0,0020—0,005	5—6

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CHERNYSHOV, Ye.I., inzh.; CHERNYSHOV, V.Ye., inzh.; KALINOVSKIY, L.D., inzh., retsenzent; KOSOROTOV, B.V., inzh., red.; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.; GORDEYEVA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Borer's manual] Spravochnik sverlovshchika. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 323 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Drilling and boring—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

CHERNYSHOV, Ye. A

M. Ye. Kolgaya, Ye. A. Chernyshov and Li Kuang-liang, "Synthesis of aromatic silicon-organic Monomers."

Report presented at the Second All-Union Conference on the Chemistry and Practical Application of Silicon-Organic Compounds held in Leningrad from 25-27 September 1958.
Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Nr 1, pp 238-240 (USSR)

CHERNYSHOV, Ye. I.

123-1-668D

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1957, Nr 1, p.101 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Chernyshov, Ye.I.

TITLE: Studies on the Rigidity of Medium-size Lathes as a Means of Improving Machining Precision (Issledovaniye regulirovaniya zhestkosti tokarnykh stankov srednikh razmerov kak sredstva povysheniya tochnosti obrabotki)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the All-Union Correspondence Polytechnical Institute (Vses.zaoch. politekh. in-t.), Moscow, 1956

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Correspondence Polytechnical Institute (Vses. zaoch. politekh. in-t).

Card 1/1

CHERNYSHOV, Ye.I., inzh.; CHERNYSHOV, V.Ye., inzh.; KALINOVSKIY, L.D., inzh., retsenzent; KOSOROTOV, B.V., inzh., red.; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.; GORDEYEVA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Borer's manual] Spravochnik sverlovshchika. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 323 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Drilling and boring—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

FEDIN, A.A., kand. tekhn.nauk; CHERNYSHOV, Ye.M., inzh.

Improving techniques and eliminating flaws in the manufacture of air-entrained silicate products. Stroi. mat. 8 no.4:25-28 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Sand-lime products)

SETUNOV, F.; CHERNYSHOV, Yu.

Applying the linear programing method for solving economic problems in automotive transportation. Biul.nauch.inform.: trud i zar.plata no.11:74-79 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Transportation, Automotive)
(Linear programming)

CHERNYSHOV, Yu.A.

Changes in the coking properties of flotation concentrates occurring during the thermal drying. Koks i khim. no.5:19-21 '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Coal preparation)

29515
S/062/61/000/011/002/012
B119/B138

S-2300

AUTHORS: Makarov, S. Z. (Deceased), Ladeynova-Soboleva, L. V., and Chernyshova, A. M.

TITLE: Physicochemical study of the reactions occurring on interaction between lanthanum hydroxide and hydrogen peroxide

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 11, 1961, 1933-1940

TEXT: In a number of experiments, $La(OH)_3$ was made to react with H_2O_2, the concentration of which was varied between 0 and 97%. Experiments were made at 0 and -20°C. The two reaction components were mixed in an aqueous medium at the experimental temperature chosen, until the chemical composition of both the liquid and solid phase remained constant. Both phases were analyzed for La_2O_3 content (by precipitating the oxalate and weighing of the La_2O_3 obtained by calcining) and 1/2 O_2 (manganometrically).

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Physicochemical study of the reactions ...

At 0°C, below a concentration of 0.72% H_2O_2 the solid phase consists of $La(OH)_3$. Between 7.98 and 83% H_2O_2, the compound $La_2O_4 \cdot 2\ H_2O$ was found. At -20°C, the compound $La_2O_4 \cdot H_2O$ was found in the H_2O_2-concentration range between 31.52 and 81.51% in the liquid phase. Both substances were separated from the mixture for differential thermal analysis which was carried out on a Kurnakov-type recording pyrometer. The substances show an exothermic effect between 27 and 45°C and 25 and 70°C, and an endothermic effect between 105 and 125°C and between 98 and 110°C. The beginning of the exothermic effect corresponds to the oxygen separation which continues to ~200°. The oxygen separation proceeds in 2 stages: (1) Decomposition of the adsorbed H_2O_2 (beginning at ~25°C); (2) decomposition of the hydroperoxide compound of lanthanum (beginning at ~85°C). Anhydrous lanthanum peroxide compounds could not be obtained. For the compounds obtained, the following formulas are suggested: For

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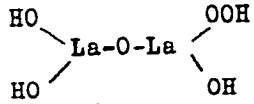
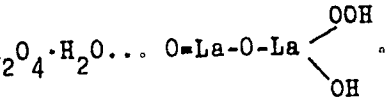
29515
S/062/61/000/011/002/012
Physicochemical study of the reactions ... B119/B138

$La_2O_4 \cdot 2\ H_2O$...  and for $La_2O_4 \cdot H_2O$...  .

There are 7 figures, 6 tables, and 2 non-Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 1, 1961

Card 3/3

MAKAROV, S.Z.; LADEYNOVA-SOBOLEVA, L.V.; CHERNYSHOVA, A.M.

Physicochemical study of reaction between praseodymium hydorxide and hydrogen peroxide. Izv. AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.12:2109-2115 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR.
(Praseodymium hydroxide) (Hydrogen peroxide)

BALASHOVA, N.N.; CHERNYSHOVA, A.N.

Effect of surface-active substances on the electrodeposition of nickel. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.11:1363-1366 N '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy politekhnicheskiy institut.

BRODSKIY, A.M.; KOLBANOVSKIY, Yu.A.; FILATOVA, Ye.D.; CHERNYSHOVA, A.S.

Radiolysis of heptane. Dokl.AN SSSR 122 no.6:1035-1038 O '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Institut nefti AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom S.I. Mironovym.
(Heptane) (Gamma rays)

MEYERSON, Z.; CHERNYSHOVA, G.V.; ROZANOVA, L.S.

Dynamics of the fractionated constituents of proteins of the myocardium and its adenosine triphosphatase activity in compensatory cardiac hyerfunction. Vest. AMN SSSR 16 no.5:32-37 '61.

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR.
(HEART--MUSCLE) (PROTEIN METABOLISM)
(ADENOSINETRIPHOSPHORIC ACID)

MEYERSON, F.Z.; BELOSHAPKINA, T.D.; LUSHNIKOV, Ye.F.; LEYKINA, Ye.M.; MARKOVSKAYA, G.I.; CHERNYSHOVA, G.V.

Function, structure and protein metabolism of hypertrophied myocardium. Vestn. Akad. med. nauk SSSR 18 no.7:27-37 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR, I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni I.M. Sechenova i Institut eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR.

GRACHEVA, M.E.; CHERNYSHOVA, K.N.

Morphology and functional characteristics of the soft palate and posterior palatine arches in some animals. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 48 no.6:50-56 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra anatomii cheloveka (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. D.A. Zhdanov) 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

ANISHCHENKO, V.; CHERNYSHOVA, M., laborant

Crystallite. Prom. koop. 14 no.5:16-17 My '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Predsedatel' pravleniya arteli "Metallist," g.Melitopol', Zaporozhskoy oblast (for Anishchenko).
(Door fittings)

ZIL'BERMAN, Ye.N.; LAZARIS, A.Ya.; CHERNYSHOVA, M.A.

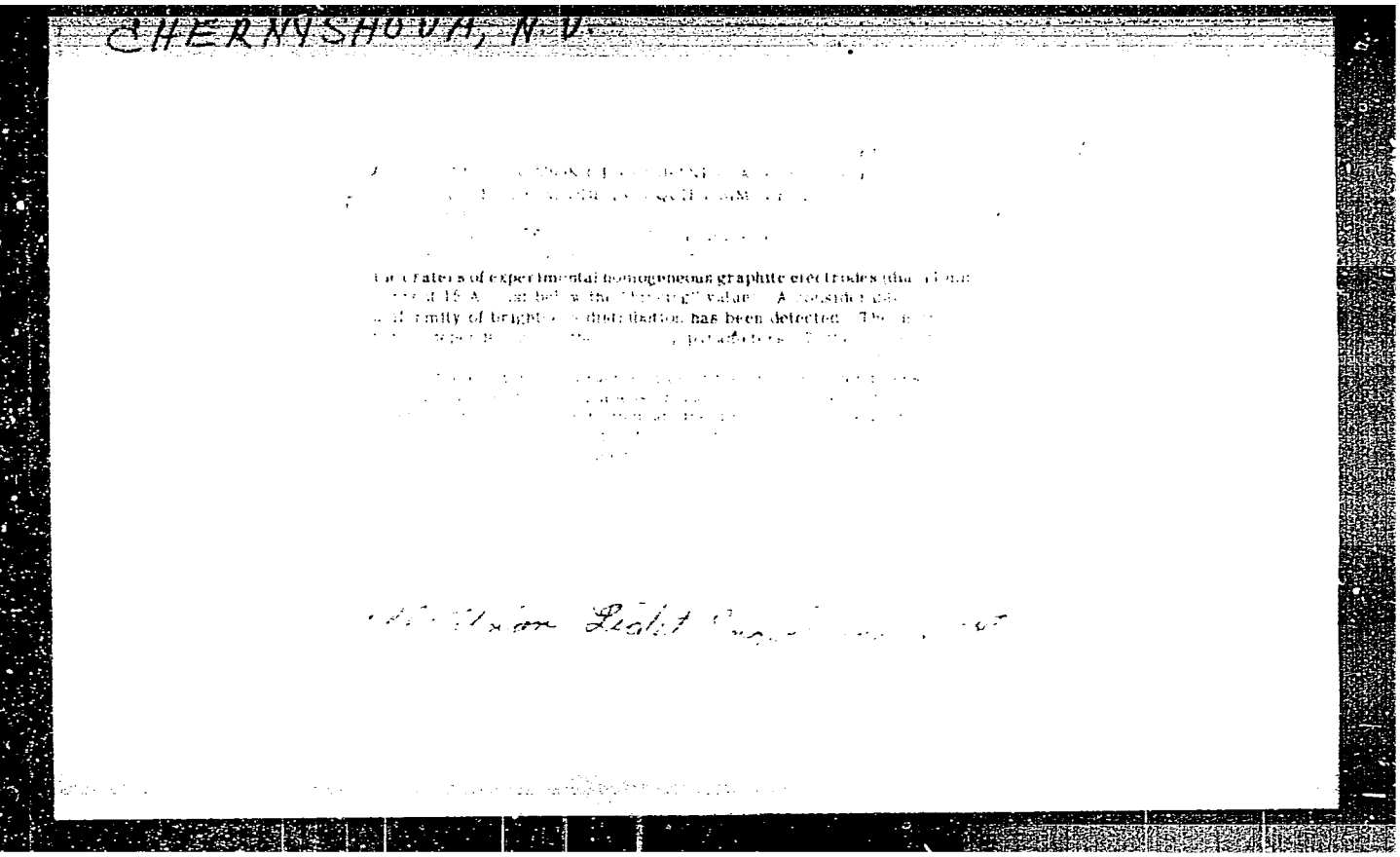
Hydration of sulfocyanides in the presence of hydrogen chloride.
Zhur.VKHO 7 no.1:109-110 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Thiocyanates) (Hydration) (Hydrochloric acid)

PRYAKHIN, A.I.; CHERNYSHOVA, M.B.

New data on alluvium in the upper Aldan Valley. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 4: Geol. 18 no.6:42-52 N-D '63. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra gidrogeologii Moskovskogo universiteta.

CHERNYSHOVA, N.V.



L 07974-67

ACC NR: AP6027126 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0311/66/000/006/0004/0007

AUTHOR: Chernyshova, N. V. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: All-Union Institute of Lighting Engineering (Vsesoyuznyy svetotekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Calculating the distribution of illumination from hermetically sealed underwater lighting fixtures with flat glass covers

SOURCE: Svetotekhnika, no. 6, 1966, 4-7

TOPIC TAGS: underwater light, underwater optics, lighting equipment

ABSTRACT: The method of elementary reflections is used for determining the luminous intensity ΔI and angular dimensions α of an elementary beam from an underwater lighting fixture with a parabolic reflector and a flat glass shield plate. Straubel's theorum is then applied to each elementary beam to derive a diagram for distribution of luminous intensity in the water $\Delta I_i = f(\alpha_i)$. The proposed method is also applicable to underwater lighting fixtures with nonaberrational paraboloid reflectors and focused light sources of any shape. A modification of the method is proposed for calculating the distribution of luminous intensity from fixtures with a defocused light source or an aberrational reflector. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: None/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 UDC: 628.937

CHERNYSHOVA, O.N.

PETROSYAN, M.A., red.; KOZIK, N.M.; PSHENICHNYY, A.Ya.; ROMANOV, N.N., red.; BUGAYEV, V.A., red.; DZHORDZHIO, N.A., red.; NAZAROVA, T.L.; CHERNYSHOVA, O.N.; STRAUMAL, O.M., red. izd-va.

[Atlas of typical synoptic processes over Central Asia] Atlas tipichnykh sinopticheskikh protsessov nad Srednei Aziei. Tashkent, 1954. 116 maps (in portfolio). (MIRA 11:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki.
(Soviet Central Asia--Climatology--Charts, diagrams, etc.)

CHERNYSHOVA, O. P.

CHERNYSHOVA, O. P. "Virus Diseases of Potatoes," Biulleten' VII Vsesoiuznogo S'ezda po Zashchite Rastenii v Leningrad 15-23 Noiabria 1932 Goda, no. 6, 1932, pp. 11-12, 423.92 V96

SO: SIRA - SI - 90 - 53, 15 Dec. 1953.

CHERNYSHOVA, O. P.

CHERNYSHOVA, O. P. "Principal Diseases of the Potato," Raboty Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Kartofel'nogo Khoziaistva, no. 10, 1934, pp. 103-118. 75.9 N85.

SO: SIRA - SI - 90 - 53, 15 Dec. 1953.

CHERNYSHOVA, O. P.

CHERNYSHOVA, O. P. "Principal Diseases of Potatoes and Means of Control," Raboty Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Kartofel'nogo Khoziaistva, Seriia 8, vol. 2, no. 2, 1935, pp. 85-89. 75.9 M85S.

SO: SIRA - SI - 90 - 53, 15 Dec. 1953.

CHERNYSHOVA, O. P.

CHERNYSHOVA, O. P. "Extent of Injuries from Virus Diseases to Potatoes," Raboty Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Kartofel'nogo Khoziaistva, no. 4, 1935, pp. 59-84. 75.9 N85.

SP: SIRA - SI - 90 - 53, 15 Dec. 1953

CHERNYSHOVA, O. P.

CHERNYSHOVA, O. P. "Importance of Agronomical Practices in the Control of Potato Diseases," Sad i Ogorod, no. 6, 1951, pp. 68-70. 80 Sal3.

SO: SIRA - SI - 90 - 53, 15 Dec. 1953.

CHERNYSHOVA, O. P.

CHERNYSHOVA, O. P. "Effect of Calcium Carbonate on Activity of Actinomyces scabies (Thaxt) Guss., Organism of Common Potato Scab," Doklady Akademiia Nauk SSSR, vol. 81, Nov. 21, 1951, pp. 473-475. 511 P444A.

SO: SIRA - SI - 90 - 53, 15 Dec. 1953.

CHERNYSHOVA, O. P.

10640* (Control Measures for *Phytophthora Infestans*.) O merakh bor'by s fitoftorol. O. P. Chernyshova. *Sad i Ogorod*, 1954, no. 4, Apr., p. 35-37.
Control measures include early setting of resistant varieties, cross cultivation, and spraying or dusting.

(1)

PIKEL', N.V.; CHERNYSHOVA, R.I.

Comparative epidemiological evaluation of scarlet fever vaccines. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.3:87 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz Krasnodarskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Savchenko. (Scarlet fever) (Vaccination)

CHERNYSHOVA, T.

Clearing House

Improve settlement of accounts through the Bureau of Reciprocal Accounts. Den. i kred. No. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. Unclassified.

CHERNYSHOVA, T.

Planning payments by special loan accounts. Den. i kred. 15 no.8: 28-37 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Payment)

CHERNYSHOVA, T.

Payment by check. Den. i kred. 16 no.6:32-38 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Checks)

CHERNYSHOVA, T.

Increase bank control over supply and marketing organizations. Den. i kred. 17 no.1:29-37 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Russia--Commerce) (Banks and banking)

CHERNYSHOVA, T.

New developments in issuing credit to organizations operated on a profit basis based on the value of their stocks. Den.i kred. 18 no.4:69-78 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:4)
(Credit)

CHERNYSHOVA, T.

New development in issuing credit secured by materials and goods as well as for seasonal expenditures. Den. i kred. 20 no.12:68-78 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Credit)

L 29926-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HM/JG

ACC NR: AP6017991 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/010/0092/0092

53
B

INVENTOR: Klebanov, G. N.; Chernyshova, T. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of determining the resistance of welds to hot crack formation. Class 42, No. 181860 [announced by the Institute of Metallurgy im. A. A. Baykov (Institut metallurgii)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 92

TOPIC TAGS: niobium, niobium alloy, alloy welding, weld, weld cracking, hot cracking, cracking susceptibility, susceptibility evaluation

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of evaluating weld susceptibility to hot cracking by depositing a bead on the tested metal plate and recording the bead length to the first crack. For quantitative evaluation of the susceptibility to hot cracking in welded thin niobium-alloy sheets, a narrow notch is cut in the sheet specimen and the bead is deposited over the root of the notch, perpendicular to the latter. The maximum length of the bead between the notch and the first crack serves as a basis for evaluating weld susceptibility to hot cracking. [ND]

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: 17Mar65/ ATD PRESS: 5011

Card 1/1 UDC: 620.179.2

BARKOVSKIY, N.D.; CHERNYSHOVA, T.A.; MORSIN, V.I.; VSESVYATSKAYA, N.V.; MEZHIBORSKAYA, S.B.; MISEYUK, K.A.; BOROZDIN, B., red.; NADEZHDINA, A., red.; TELEGINA, T., tekhn. red.

[The organization and planning of credit]Organizatsiia i planirovanie kredita. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1962. 298 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Credit)

CHERNYSHOVA, Tat'yana Aleksandrovna; NADEZHDINA, A., red.; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn. red.

[Issuing credit to heavy industry] Kreditovanie tiazheloi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1963. 118 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Credit)

L 26463-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AF6017378 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0358/65/034/006/0733/0737 32 B

AUTHOR: Favorova, L. A.; Chernyshova, T. F.; Beshcheva, N. I.; Mikhaylov, A. K.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamaleya, AMN SSSR (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR); Psychiatric Clinical Hospital No. 1 im. P. P. Kashchenko, Moscow (Psikhiatricheskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa No. 1)

TITLE: Possibility of the transmission of tick-borne recurrent fever by lice: Report II. Fate of the spirochetes of tick-borne recurrent typhus in the organism of the body louse during the first few days following intake of infected blood

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya parazitologiya i parazitarnyye bolezni, v. 34, no. 6, 1965, 733-737

TOPIC TAGS: medical experiment, animal parasite, experiment animal, infective disease, pathogenesis

ABSTRACT: The authors present the results of experiments with the infection of lice by tick-borne recurrent fever during pyrotherapy of six patients with progressive paralysis by means of inoculation with tick-borne spirochetosis. The lice were fed with the blood of patients and were then pulverized in a motar, combined with 1 cc of saline solution and intraperitonally administered to guinea pigs. Of the 55 guinea pigs injected, 43 became infected and 21

Card 1/2 UDC: 616.986.5-022.39:595.751.2+595.751.2.082.2:576.856.5

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died. The lice were dissected by the method described by Bechcheva (1949) and analyzed for the presence of spirochetes. Findings: Spirochetes of tick-borne recurrent typhus survive for the first few (up to 12) hours in the stomach of body lice fed with the blood of infected patients: this time span corresponds to the time span required to digest the blood. During the first 12 hours following intake of infected blood a negligible number of these spirochetes penetrates into the louse hemolymph. And it is exactly during these first 12 hours that the guinea pigs remain susceptible to infection with the louse suspension. This indicates that the morbidity of guinea pigs due to injection with infected lice during the first few hours following the feeding of lice with infected blood was attributable to the mechanical transfer of spirochetes together with the still undigested blood of the patient in the stomach and intestine of lice. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 4 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 28May64 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 RB

NAMETKIN, N.S.; CHERNYSHOVA, T.I.; KRECHETOVA, K.K.

Synthesis of triisopropylsilane and tri- -naphthylsilane.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.12:2219 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.

KONDRAT'YEV, N.P.; SHTER, B.O.; CHERNYSHOVA, T.Ye.; LANGE, V.I., redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Operation and maintenance of a fleet of automobiles and tractors in the petroleum industry; a collection of articles] Ekspluatatsiia i remont avtotraktornogo parka neftianoi promyshlennosti; sbornik materialov. [Sost. N.P.Kondrat'ev, B.O. Shter, T.E. Chernyshova] Izd.2-oe, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1952. 502 p. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo neftyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Automobiles) (Tractors) (Petroleum industry)

CHERNYSHOVA, T. Ye

KONDRAT'YEV, N.P.; SHTER, B.O.; CHERNYSHOVA, T.Ye.; LOZBYAKOVA, Ye.S., vedushchiy redaktor; KHLEBNIKOVA, L.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Operation and repair of an automobile and tractor fleet of the petroleum industry; a collection of papers] Ekspluatatsiia i remont avtotraktornogo parka neftianoi promyshlennosti; sbornik materialov. Izd. 3-e, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 563 p. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo neftyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Automobiles--Maintenance and repair)
(Tractors--Maintenance and repair)

SHTER, B.O.; KONDRAT'YEV, N.P.; LESNIKOVA, Ye.S.; MAKAROV, I.V.; CHERNYSHOVA, T.Ye.; SOLGANIK, G.Ya., ved. red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Operation and repair of transportation and hoisting machinery of the petroleum and gas industry] Ekspluatatsiia i remont transportnykh sredstv i pod"emnykh mashin neftianoi i gazovoi promyshlennosti; spravochnik. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 396 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Gas, Natural--Transportation) (Petroleum--Transportation)

VASHKOV, V.I.; SHNAYDER, Ye.V.; BRIKMAN, L.I.; ZAKOLODKINA, V.I.; CHUBKOVA, A.I.; ALIMBARASHVILI, TS.N.; BABAYANTS, G.A.; BERIANIDZE, I.Sh.; ZAKHAROV, P.V.; ISAAKYAN, A.G.; LEVIYEV, P.Ya.; MARTINSON, M.E.; MRACHKOVSKIY, S.K.; NAYDICH, N.L.; NESTERVODSKAYA, Ye.M.; RAZMANOVA, Ye.M.; SAVINA, K.V.; SERGEYEVA, A.Ye.; SOKOLOVA, M.Ye.; FOMICHEVA, V.S.; CHERNYSHOVA, V.A.; SHUMILOVA, T.V.

Sensitivity to DDT of houseflies in various climatic zones of the USSR. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 33 no.8:20-24 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo dezinfektsionnogo instituta.

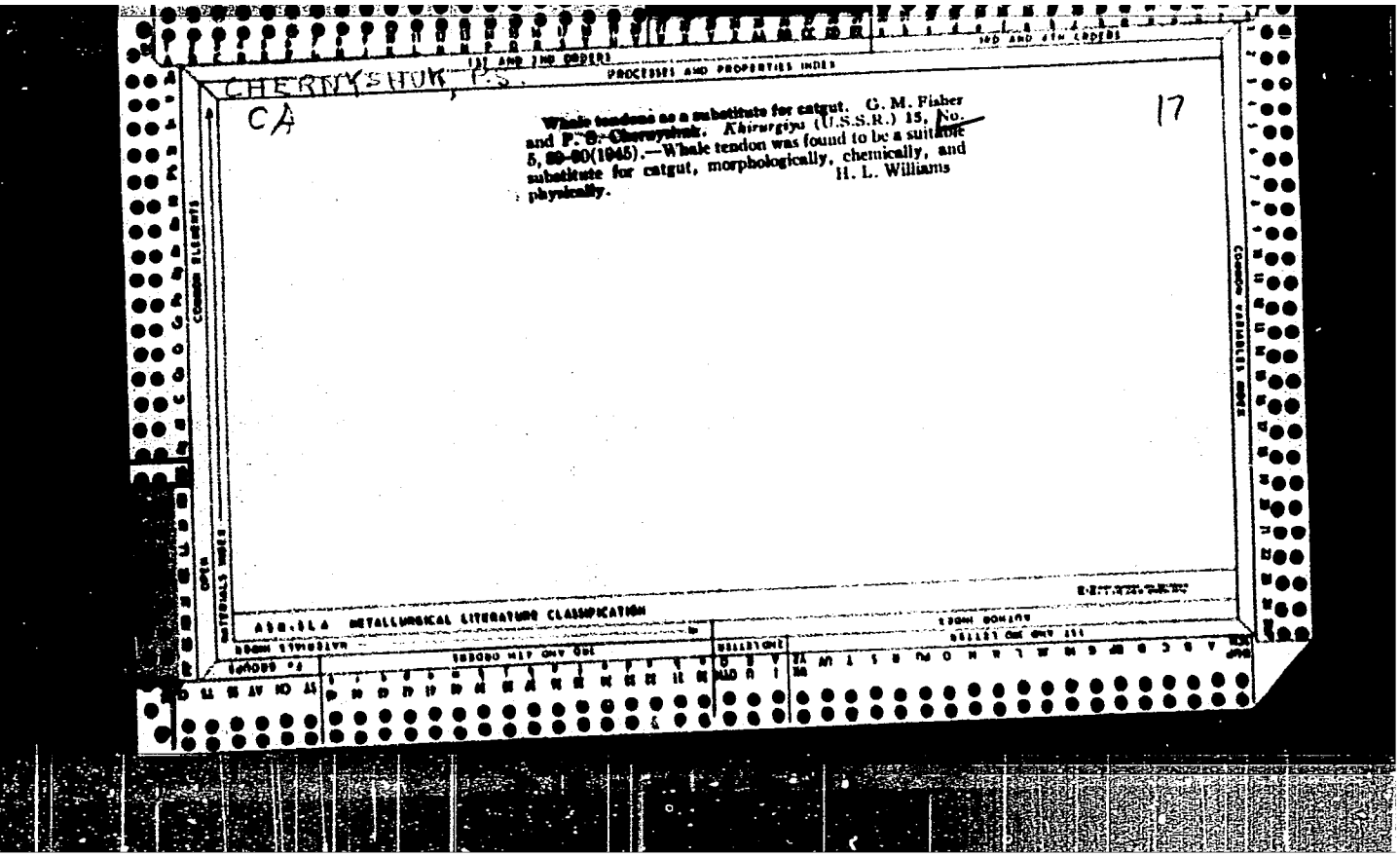
(FLIES--EXTERMINATION) (DDT)

ANGARSKAYA, Marina Nikolayevna.; CHERNYSHOVA, Yu., red.; TROYANOVSKAYA, N., tekhn. red.

[In the world of new things] V mire novykh veshchei. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1958. 60 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Synthetic products)

BEVZ, Nikolay Sidorovich; PERFIL'YEV, Andrey Il'ich; CHERNYSHOVA, Yelena Vladimirovna [deceased]; CHISTOKLETOV, Grigoriy Fedorovich; VOROTNIKOVA, R.V., red.

[Geography of Voronezh Province; textbook for grade 8] Geografiia Voronezhskoi oblasti; uchebnoe posobie dlia 8-kh klassov. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Voronezh, TSentral'no-chernozemnoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1965. 81 p. (MIRA 19:1)



KARETNIKOV, A.D., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; VOROB'YEV, N.A., kand.tekhn. nauk; CHERNYUGOV, A.D., inzh.

Efficient method for staged lengthening of station tracks. Vest. TSNII MPS 22 no.5:6-11 '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Railroads—Track)

VOROB'YEV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERNYUGOV, A.D., inzh.

Efficient utilization of "intervals" for track and construction work. Zhel. dor. transp. 47 no.8:24-28 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

CHERNYUGOV, A.D., inzh.

Organization of train overtaking on double-track lines without stopping. Vest. TSNII MPS 23 no.6:58-62 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

CHERNYUGOV, A.D., inzh.

Organization of nonstop train bypassing on the inserts of auxiliary main tracks. Vest. TSNII MPS 24 no.1:56-59 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

VOROB'YEV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERNYUGOV, A.D., inzh.

Possibility to reduce the number of overtaking points for the technical operations. Zhel. dor. transp. 46 no.10:34-36 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

Effect of a constant electric field on the viscosity of liquids. A. K. Chernyuk (Phys. Inst., Odessa State Univ.). ~~Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.~~, Oidel. Tekh. Nauk, Inst. Mashinovedeniya, Soveshchanie po Vyazkosti Zhidkostei i Kolloid. Rastvorov (Conf. on Viscosity of Liquids and Colloidal Solns.) 2, 62-7(1944).—For the study of the action of a transverse elec. field, a differential setup is described involving two identical capillaries, fed from a common reservoir flask and collecting vessels placed on two plates of an analytical scale. One of the capillaries is placed in an elec. field up to 40,000 v./cm., by means of external electrodes. The sensitivity is of the order of 0.01%. Effects observed with this arrangement, however, show the predominant effect of the convective motion arising in the liquid under the action of the elec. field and masking the true change of viscosity. To allow for the effect due to convection, the phenomenon was studied in longitudinal fields, up to 8000 v./cm., in horizontal capillaries. Since the convective effect depends on the direction of the field, and the effect of the elec. field on the viscosity is independent of field direction, the two effects can be detd. separately by inverting the field from parallel to antiparallel with regard to the direction of flow. With Et_2O, the time of flow t is shortened in a parallel field and lengthened in an antiparallel field. The relative change $\Delta t/t_0$ (the subscript 0 referring to absence of ab elec. field), however, is not symmetrical with respect to the field-strength axis. The magnitudes of the parallel and the antiparallel effect depend on the elec. cond. of the liquid. With carefully purified, poorly conducting ether, $\Delta t/t_0$ is pos. in both parallel and antiparallel fields. When the ether is rendered more conductive, $\Delta t/t_0$ becomes neg. in a parallel field. The effect can be made as high as 50% by contaminating the ether with HCl vapor, which results in artificially increased elec. cond. There are actually two effects, one of which is always pos. and nonpolar, that is independent of the polarity of the field, and predominates in purified and nonconducting liquids. The polar effect that changes its sign on reversal of the field, is more marked the better the elec. cond. of the liquid. If the total effects in a parallel and an antiparallel field are designated, resp., by S_p and S_a, and the polar and nonpolar effects, resp., by P and N, $P = \frac{1}{2}(S_a + S_p)$ and $N = \frac{1}{2}(S_a - S_p)$; this permits separation of P and N. For benzene (elec. cond. $\kappa = 3 \times 10^{-13}$ ohm^{-1} cm.$^{-1}$), the total effect is zero in all fields up to 7000 v./cm. Toluene shows only a total effect slightly above the threshold of exptl. error; the N effect decreases at the expense of the P effect in a parallel field but increases in strong antiparallel fields. For ethyl ether ($\kappa = 10 \times 10^{-10}$ ohm^{-1} cm.$^{-1}$), S_a is pos. and increases steadily with the field strength; S_p is neg. and increases with the field up to about 4000 v./cm., after which it remains nearly const.; both the N and the P effects increase with the field strength E. For better-purified ether of $\kappa = 6.7 \times 10^{-11}$ ohm^{-1} cm.$^{-1}$, both S_a and S_p increase with E, the former more rapidly than the latter, which becomes const. at E = 6000–7000 v./cm.; both N and P are pos. and increase linearly with E. For nitrobenzene of $\kappa = 7 \times 10^{-8}$ ohm^{-1} cm.$^{-1}$, S_a is throughout higher than S_p, both effects increasing with E; both N and P are pos. and increasing with E, the former markedly faster, and more than linearly, than the latter. The highest value of N, observed with nitrobenzene, is 12% (at E = 6000 v./cm.). The N effect is not adequately explained by electrostriction or by turbulence, and it cannot be ascribed to dipole orientation. It does represent a true effect of the elec. field on the viscosity proper. The P effect, which increases with the elec. cond. of the liquid, is a linear function of E and is found also in nonpolar liquids, represents only an apparent change of viscosity, and is only of interest from the point of view of convective motion in liquids in the elec. field.

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PILYUGIN, G.T.; CHERNYUK, I.N.

Synthetic dyes. Part 21: Styryls form derivatives of quaternary N-arylquinaldinium salts. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.4:1240-1244 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Quinaldinium compounds)

PILYUGIN, G.T.; CHERNYUK, I.N.

Synthetic dyes. Part 22: Styryl dyes from the derivatives of N-arylquinaldinium salts. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.5:1585-1587 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Dyes and dyeing) (Quinaldinum compounds)

DILUNO, I.I.; CHERNYUK, I.N.

Nature of the quenching of chlorophyll fluorescence by nitro compounds. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.1:162-164 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Tereninym.
(Chlorophyll) (Fluorescence) (Nitro compounds)

PILYUGIN, G.T.; CHERNYUK, I.N.

Synthetic dyes. Part 24: Styryl dyes from derivatives of 1-arylquinaldinium salts. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.4:1055-1057 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Dyes and dyeing) (Quinaldinium compounds)

PILYUGIN, G.T.; CHERNYUK, I.N.

Synthetic dyes. Part 26: Synthesis of 1-p-chlorophenyl-5,6-benzoquinaldinium salts and their transformation to cyanine dyes. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.5:1404-1408 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Quinaldinium compounds) (Cyanine dyes)

PILYUGIN, G.T.; CHERNYUK, I.N.; KORNUTA, P.P.

Synthetic dyes. Part 31: Styryl dyes from N-arylquinaldinium salts. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.7:2205-2207 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Dyes and dyeing) (Quinaldinium compounds)

L 10526-63 EWT(1)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD/SSD

ACCESSION NR: AP3000419 S/0076/63/037/005/1100/1105

54
52

AUTHOR: Dilung, I. I.; Chernyuk, I. N.

TITLE: The nature of fluorescence quenching of chlorophyll by oxidizing and reducing agents

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 5, 1963, 1100-1105

TOPIC TAGS: chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b, phenophytin a, fluorescence quenching, photochemical reaction, nucleophilic property, electrophilic property, electron transfer, oxidizing agent, reducing agent, nitrobenzene, 1-3-dinitrobenzene, m-nitrophenol, 2-4-6-trinitrophenol, phenylhydrazine, Beta-naphtylhydrazine, o-aminophenol

ABSTRACT: The quenching effect of organic oxidizing and reducing agents on the fluorescence of certain pigments of the chlorophyll series and the capacity of such agents to react photochemically with the pigments were studied to determine whether the properties are related. Chlorophyll a (I), chlorophyll b (II), and pheophytin a (III), all extracted from nettle leaves, were studied in benzene, dioxane, hexane, CCl_4, pyridine, acetone, methanol, ethanol, propanol, butanol, pentanol, and benzyl alcohol. Study of the fluorescence quenching of 10^{-5} mol/l of II, II, and III by nitrobenzene, 1-3-dinitrobenzene, m-nitrophenol, and 2-4-6-trinitrophenol

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(oxidizing agents) showed that the degree of quenching drops in the order I > II > III. The quenching effectiveness of the nitro compounds increases with increase in the number of NO_2 substituents in the ring. The highest degree of quenching was observed in the alcohols; this was attributed to the nucleophilic properties of the solvent. The degree of fluorescence quenching of I, II, and III by the reducing agents phenylhydrazine, β-naphthylhydrazine, and o-aminophenol in benzene dropped in the order III > II > I. Beta-naphthylhydrazine, which has a greater nucleophilic tendency than phenylhydrazine, is a more effective quencher. In the photochemical reactions it was observed that irradiation of I, II, and III from an incandescent light through an SK-11 filter in the absence of oxygen and in the presence of a reducing or oxidizing agent caused pigment discoloration. In the case of reducing agents, for example, the discoloration rate decreased in the order of III > II > I. From the photochemical reaction of III in the presence of various concentrations of o-aminophenol, it was found that the photoreduction rate of the pigment was not affected by a quencher-concentration increase. In the case of nitro compounds and o-aminophenol the photoreaction results in decomposition of the pigments. Hydrazines in the photoreaction cause an accumulation of labile reversible-reduction products from which the initial pigment can be regenerated with ease by introducing O_2 into the reaction mixture. It was concluded that if the quenching mechanism is assumed to be based on the chemical act of oxidation

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or reduction, then the elementary process of quenching must proceed in two steps:

1) $Chl + A \overset{hs}{\rightleftarrows} Chl^{+} + A^{-}$, where A is an oxidizing agent;

2) $Chl + B \overset{hr}{\rightleftarrows} Chl^{-} + B^{+}$, where B is a reducing agent.

The degree of fluorescence quenching depends on the nucleophilic and electrophilic properties of the quencher molecule and the pigment. The basis of fluorescence quenching is the reversible transfer of electrons between the fluorescent molecule and the quencher. This is confirmed by the photochemical electron-transfer reactions which take place in all cases of prolonged irradiation. "The authors express their thanks to Professor B. Ya. Dain, under whose direction this work was completed, for his attention and interest in it." Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, AN USSR)

SUBMITTED: 11Jun62 DATE ACQ: 19Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 010

mos/CL

Card 3/3

PILYUGIN, G.T.; CHERNYUK, I.N.

Synthetic dyes. Part 34: Synthesis of 1-α-naphthyl-6-chloroquinaldinium and its transformation into cyanine dyes. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.1:201-204 Ja 64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ROGOVIK, M.Y.; CHERNYUK, I.N.; ROZUM, Yu.S.; PILYUGIN, G.T.

Structure and absorption spectra of N-aryl quinolinium salts in the ultraviolet. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3320-3326 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

CHERNYUK, I.N.; PILYUGIN, G.T.; GORELIKOV, A.I.; ROGOVIK, M.Y.

Study of synthetic dyes. Part 37: 1-o-chlorophenyl-5,6-benzoquinaldinium salts and cyanine dyes prepared from them. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3330-3333 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

CHERNYUK, I. N.; DILUNG, I. I.

Stimulating eff c . of some compounds on the quenching of chlorophyll fluorescence by nitro compounds. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 1: 149-151 My '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A. N. Teroninym.

CHERNYUK, I.N.; PILYUGIN, G.T.; ZLOCHEVSKAYA, A.V.

Synthetic dyes. Part 65: N-2,5-dichlorophenyl-5,6-benzoquinaldinium salts and cyanine dyes obtained from them. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.6:1129-1132 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PILYUGIN, G.T.; CHERNYUK, I.N.; RUD'KO, A.P.

Synthetic dyes. Part 52: Styryls from N-aryl quinaldinium salt derivatives. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.9:1685-1687 S '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted August 8, 1964.

CHERNYUK, N.A.

Preliminary results of the collection of remains of Pleistocene fauna along the Onon River in the summer of 1961. Uch.zap.Chit. gos.ped.inst. no.8:12-15 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

CHERNYUK, V.P.

22072 Skrotskiy, A.I. i Chernyuk, V.P. Rannyaya diagnostika i terapiya tuberkuleznogo meningita. Uchen. Zapiski Nauch-issled in-ta tuberkuleza v Odesse, Ch. 2, 1948, s. 65-70.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949.

CHERNYUK, V. P.

SHESTERIKOVA, T. P; YUZEFOVICH, Ye. K;CHERNYUK, V. P.

Biochemical changes of the cerebrospinal fluid in tuberculous meningitis treated with streptomycin. Probl. tuberk., Moskva no.2:42-48 Mar-Apr 1952. (CLML 22:2)

1. Of the Department of Biochemistry (Head -- Prof. D. A. Tsuverkalov) and Clinic for Children's Diseases (Head -- Prof. A. I. Skrotskiy), Odessa Medical Institute.

CHERNYUK, V. P.

"Clinical Aspects of Tubercular Meningitis Treated with Streptomycin," Pediatriya, No.3, 1952

ROMALIS, N.L.; CHERNYUK, V.P.

Sugar content in the cerebrospinal fluid in tuberculous meningitis treated with streptomycin. Probl. tuberk., Moskva no. 6:72-73 Nov-Dec 1952. (CLML 23:5)

1. Of the Department of Biochemistry (Head -- Prof. D. A. Tsuverkalov) and the Clinic for Children's Diseases (Head -- Prof. A. I. Skrotskiy), Odessa Medical Institute.

YUZEFOVICH, Ye.K.; CHERNYUK, V.P.

Amount of bisulfite binding substances in the cerebrospinal fluid in tuberculous meningitis treated with streptomycin. Probl.tub. no.1:47-51 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zaveduyushchiy - professor L.A. TSuverkalov) i kafedry detskikh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - professor A.I.Skrotskiy) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor A.N.Motnenko).
(Tuberculosis) (Meningitis) (Streptomycin) (Cerebrospinal fluid)

CHERNYK, V.P., Doc Med Sci -- (diss) "Tubercular meningitis in children, its course, treatment, and outcome." Khar'kov, 1958, 24 pp (Khar'kov State Med Inst) 200 copies. List of author's works at end of text (12 titles) (KL, 27-58, 115)

CHERNYUK, V.P.; YUZEFOVICH, Ye.K.

Serum transaminase activity in children with rheumatic fever. Vop.okh.mat.i det. 7 no.8:37-41 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz kliniki detskikh bolezney (zav. - doktor med.nauk V.P. Chernyuk) lechebnogo fakul'teta Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova (dir. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. I.Ya. Deyneka).

(TRANSAMINASES) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)

CHERNYUSHEV, V.M., inzhener; KUZ'MIN, V.V., inzhener.

Efficiency of the standardization of industrial and technological development. Standartizatsiia no.1:27-37 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:2)
(Machinery--Standards)

CHERNYUSKIY, I.

CHERNYUSKI, I., kandydat sel'skagaspadarchykh navuk; ANDREYEVA, H., kandydat sel'skagaspadarchykh navuk; KHATS'KO, A., kandydat sel'skagaspadarchykh navuk

Distribution of sugar beets in the White Russian S.S.R. and methods of increasing yield. Vestsi AN BSSR no.5:24-25 S-O '54. (MLRA 8:9)

(White Russia--Sugar beets)

CHERNYY, A.

18073

USSR/RR Construction 4602.0105 May 1947

"Ways of Incorporating Mechanization in Railroad Construction," A. Chernyy, Gen-Dir Roadways and Construction Third Rank, 10 pp

"Zh-d Transport" No 5

Chart indicates type of railroad construction work, amounts accomplished, percentage of jobs mechanized, and percentage mechanized according to construction administrations for 1946. 1947 construction plan figures given and estimates of amount and types of work to be done. Estimates of increases of mechanized jobs in percentages for 1947. Question of living quarters for railroad workers discussed in relation to mechanizing building jobs.

18073

CHERNYY, A.

Using large blocks in building shop walls. Stroitel' no.5:3-4 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Nachal'nik upravleniya Koksokhimstroy tresta Chelyabmetallurgstroy.
(Chelyabinsk--Concrete blocks)

CHERNYY, A., inzh.; BYCHKOV, A., inzh.

What's new in the organization of construction of industrial buildings. Stroitel' no.3:5 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Factories--Design and construction)
(Precast concrete construction)

CHERNYY, A.

Precast storage silos for aggregates. Na stroi. Ros. no.7:19x Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Glavnyy inzhener tresta Chelyabmetallurgstroy.
(Chelyabinsk--Precast concrete construction)
(Aggregates (Building materials)--Storage)

S/128/60/000/004/003/006
A104/A133

AUTHORS: Chernyy, A. A., and Sosnovskiy, Ye. D.

TITLE: Cupola with conical shaft

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, 1960, 13-15

TEXT: The authors describe a cupola with conical shaft, designed by them in 1957, installed at the Penzenskiy kompressornyy zavod (Penza Compressor Plant) and patented under the no. 115334. The cylindrical shaft of a furnace was given a conic shape (Fig. 1). The new design proved highly economical and efficient. A brief description on its construction is given. A special feature are the four tuyères (3) placed 500 mm above the smelting region and supplying oxygen through a check valve. The basic dimensions and characteristics of the cupola were calculated analogous to conventional cylindric cupolas. The actual dimensions differ considerably from the estimates, through productivity calculations coincide with the actual results. With a diameter of 1,200 mm the cupola smelts 8.5 ton/hour cast iron. The air blast pressure was increased by connecting in series two centrifugal ВВД-11 (VVD-11) ventilators. Figure 2 shows the stage-shaped lining of the

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Cupola with conical shaft

cupola which proved superior to the lining of a cylindric cupola. Initial misgivings that the conical shaft would cause an uneven descent of the charge and disturb the smelting process proved completely unfounded. The productivity can be regulated by increasing or decreasing the weight of fuel and metal charges. The bed charge of a conical cupola requires 40% less coke than a cylindrical cupola of equal productivity. It is shown that by increasing the weight of metal charges from 650 to 1,000 kg the cupola productivity increases from 7.3 to 10.5 ton/hour. The cupola operates satisfactorily also at reduced air blast pressure but this decreases its productivity to 6.5 - 7 ton/hour. Because of the present shortage of oxygen smelting in the conical cupola is carried out without it. Experiments with compressed air and ventilators instead of oxygen were carried out. A 2 hours supply of compressed air at 4 atm accelerated the smelting but an analysis of slag revealed a strong oxidation of the metal (54% FeO + Fe_2O_3). Enrichment with oxygen at 1 - 1.5 atm resulted in a negligible oxidation of metal, higher temperature of the cast iron and increased productivity of the cupola (30%). Oxygen consumption was 72 m^3/hour i.e. 12 m^3/ton of liquid metal. The oxygen enrichment showed the best effect at full loading of the cupola. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

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Cupola with conical shaft

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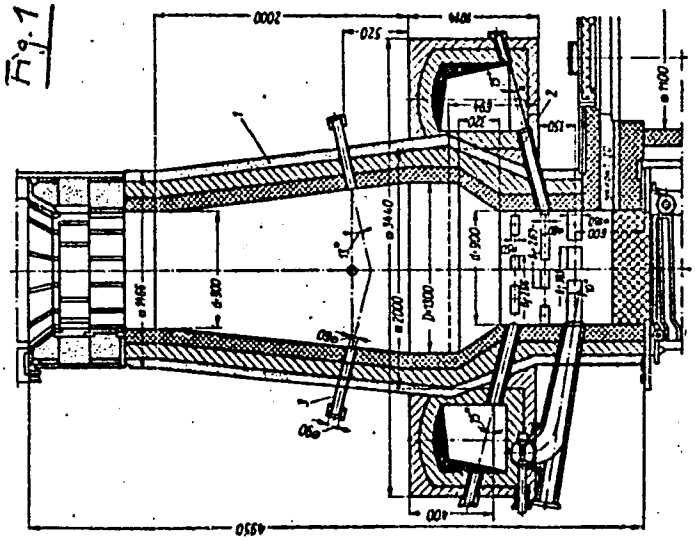
Fig. 1



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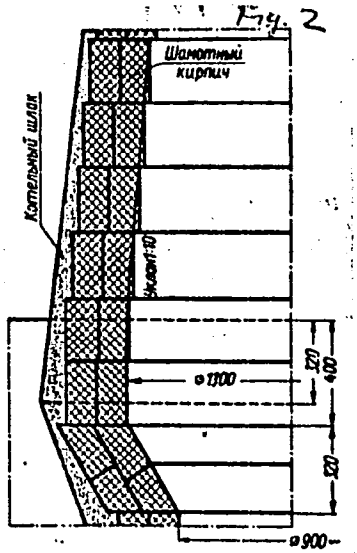
Cupola with conical shaft

Fig. 2



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